

An explicit reference to the varied topics handled must needs be foreign to this review. In passing, attention is drawn to the chapters of surgical interest, viz., ingrown toe-nail; perhaps deficient in regard to many of the operations advocated, but none the less offering good surgical advice. Syphilitic onychia; herein a very valuable clinical feature is portrayed, the existence of which is as circumstantial evidence of the same nature as any of the Hutchinson triad. The diabetic affections quite naturally afford a sparse recounting; on the other hand, neurotrophic disturbances are learnedly dwelt upon. New growths of the ungual phalanx complete the list of surgical affections.

By these generalities, the most that can be said in the review of a work of an encyclopædic character, we have aimed to direct the attention of the dermatologist, surgeon, and physician to a book which bids fair to become classic.

MARTIN W. WARE.

CEDER GANGRÆN BEI DIABETES MELLITUS. By DR. FRITZ GROSSMAN, Berlin. Pages 134. Octavo. Berlin, 1900. August Hirschwald.

After a perusal of this monograph, it is evident why the author has titled his work Gangrene in Diabetes Mellitus instead of Diabetic Gangrene. His main contention, the undercurrent of this brochure, is, that Diabetic Gangrene *sui generis* does not exist. Partaking, also, of the nature of a critique, this volume offers a complete survey of the literature.

The opening chapter is devoted to the theoretical considerations of the influence of sugar (glucose) on bacterial growth, in connection with which the experiments of Bujwid showing the synergistic action of sugar in nutrient culture media and in the body of the experiment animal are subscribed to with that modification emphasized by Theobald Smith, of Boston.

Based on the latter's observation, that 3 per cent. sugar constitutes an optimum as an ingredient of media favoring bacterial growth, the author narrates his experiments on animals

subjected to inoculations with these glucosized cultures, and animals artificially rendered glycosuric. In either instance suppurative conditions supervened where they failed when ordinary cultures were employed.

The clinical aspects are then treated under the headings, Furuncle, Carbuncle, Dermatitis, Ulcerations, etc., in each instance prefaced by excerpts from published accounts. The chapter on Mal Perforant is particularly noteworthy and replete with much evidence that tends to confirm the view that this malady is not a neuropathic entity.

Gangrene is considered as either non-inflammatory (spontaneous) or inflammatory. The former the author regards as an accidental occurrence, and the latter thoroughly harmonizes with laboratory experiments. Gangrene of the lung and other internal organs, among the rarest affections, is liberally dwelt upon.

A consideration of the bacterial fauna shows the staphylococcus to head the list, other bacteria simply acting as symbiotic, and enhancing the ravages of tissues whose immunity is already lowered by the presence of sugar coupled with the pathological vascular and nervous conditions so often associated with diabetes. In this connection neuritis and arteriosclerosis are passed in review. To the latter is assigned the chief cause of gangrene amplified by the diabetic status. Whereas much of the literature collected in support of this subject antedates the antiseptic era cannot be available for the control of bacteriological studies, it serves its purpose to show that only timely operative interference offers chances of recovery. Antiseptics are commended only with a view to converting a moist gangrene into a dry one. Upon the appearance of a line of demarcation, high amputation is favored. Some exceptional instances may permit individualization (Koenig). The author thinks that the use of local anesthesia and digital compression instead of a constrictor may better the operative results.

The observations of Smith seem to have been the guiding spirit that prompted the author's investigation resulting in this thoroughly readable volume, abounding in much more practical information, diagnostic as well as therapeutic, than can be offered in this review.

MARTIN W. WARE.

PROGRESSIVE MEDICINE. Edited by HOBART AMORY HARE, M.D.
Vol. IV. December, 1899. Lea Brothers & Co., 1899.

This excellent number sustains the character of the preceding volumes of this work. The fourth volume completes the first year, and we take this occasion to congratulate Dr. Hare upon the success of this addition to high-class medical literature. Surgical subjects are treated of in the chapter on diseases of the digestive tract and allied organs; in the chapter on genito-urinary diseases in the male; in the chapter on fractures, dislocations, amputations, surgery of the extremities, and orthopedics; and in a chapter devoted to anatomy.

Under the subject of cancer of the stomach, attention is called to the fact that tumor of the pylorus may be found in almost any part of the abdomen. The most recent views concerning this disease are reported from many sources. A most interesting study of appendicitis is the *résumé* of 1400 fatal cases collected by Mitchell, who believes that the general professional opinion has gone to the extreme in assuring that foreign bodies are not an etiological factor of considerable importance in this disease. In seven per cent. of the fatal cases collected by him, true foreign bodies, aside from fecal concretions, were found.

The recent literature on the surgery of the pancreas adds some very helpful knowledge to this subject. The researches of Paul Carnot are of especial importance. "A. Cipriani mentions the following as the criteria of stone in the pancreatic duct, namely, glycosuria, steatorrhœa, sialorrhœa, general malaise, vomiting, and emaciation, together with the presence of calculi in the feces, with deep-seated pain along the costal border which